






**(Meth)Acrylic Copolymers comprising glycolether and aminoalkyl units and blood filter using the same****Publication number:** EP1156067**Publication date:** 2001-11-21**Inventor:** TANAKA MASARU (JP); TOKUNAGA NORIFUMI (JP)**Applicant:** TERUMO CORP (JP)**Classification:****- International:**

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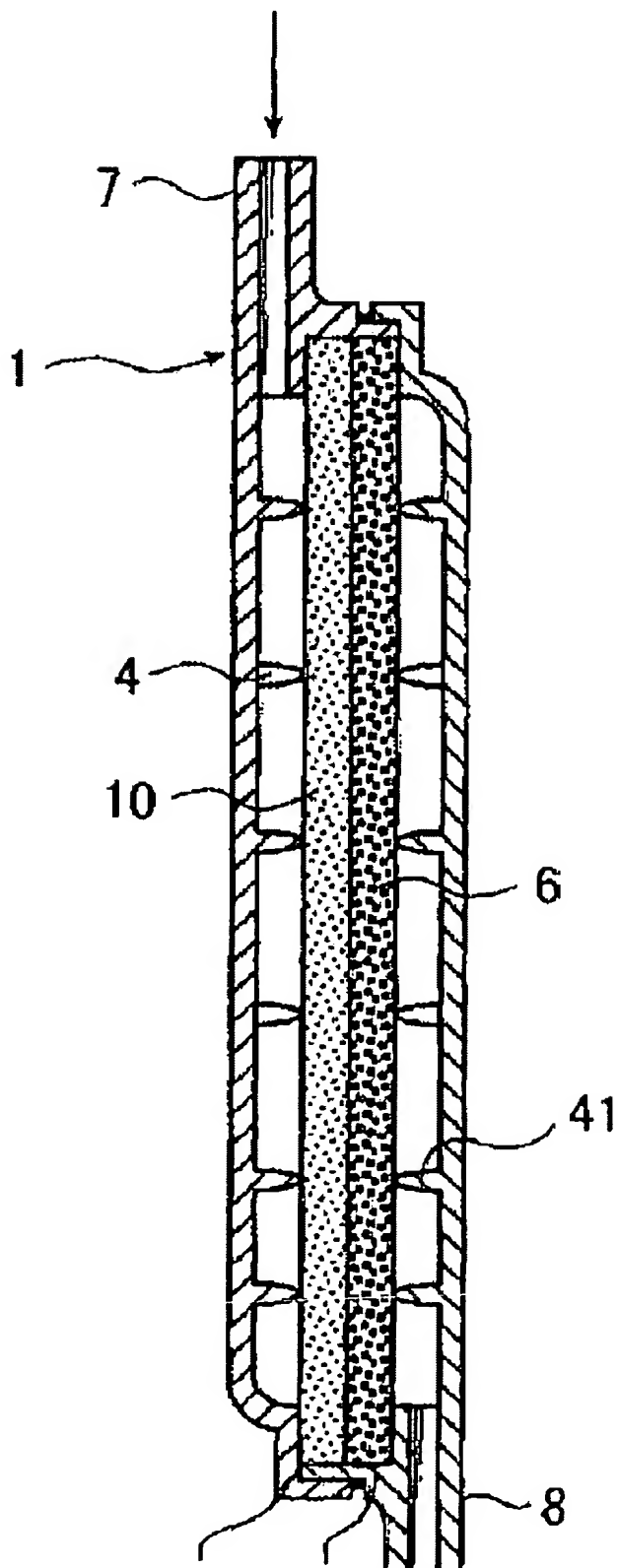
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A copolymer having excellent blood compatibility comprising an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a comonomer having a basic functional group, a surface treating agent for blood filter using the same, and blood filter coated with the same on the surface thereof. The copolymer is useful as blood filter material for efficiently removing leucocytes and platelets while preventing damages of blood components at the time of blood filtration to a low level.

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FIG. 1





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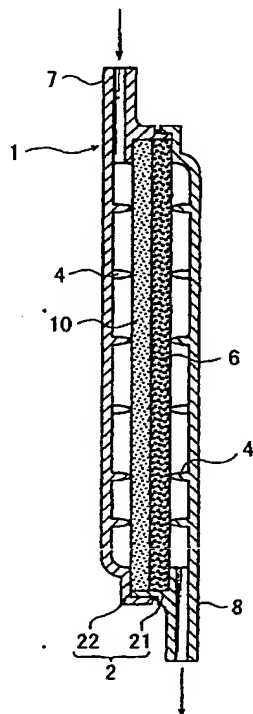
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(54) **(Meth)Acrylic Copolymers comprising glycoether and aminoalkyl units and blood filter using the same**

(57) A copolymer having excellent blood compatibility comprising an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a comonomer having a basic functional group, a surface treating agent for blood filter using the same, and blood filter coated with the same on the surface thereof. The copolymer is useful as blood filter material for efficiently removing leucocytes and platelets while preventing damages of blood components at the time of blood filtration to a low level.

FIG. 1



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## Description

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a specified copolymer and a blood filter with using thereof. More particularly, the present invention relates to a blood filter material surface treating material that selectively captures leucocytes and platelets and passes erythrocytes therethrough and that could minimize damages the blood components would receive at the time of filtering.

## 10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Recently, in the field of blood transfusion, blood preparations free of leucocytes have been used to prevent graft-versus-host diseases (GVHD) and fever. The methods of removing leucocytes are roughly classified into two methods, i.e., a method that filters leucocytes through a fibrous or spongy filter and a method that separates leucocytes from other blood components using a difference in relative density by using a centrifuge. Further, the method of removing leucocytes using a filter includes a method of simultaneously removing platelets and leucocytes and a method of removing leucocytes without accompanying removal of platelets. The former is used mainly in making erythrocyte preparations and the latter is used mainly in making platelet preparations.

15 [0003] As examples of the latter filter, there have been proposed leucocyte removing filter for purifying platelets, comprising a filter having coated on the surface thereof polyalkoxy (meth)acrylate copolymer (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. Hei 5-262656) and leucocyte selectively removing filter containing a nonionic hydrophilic group and a basic nitrogen containing functional group (Japanese Examined Patent Publication No. Hei 6-51060).

[0004] Besides side effects by leucocytes, those side effects that would be considered to be attributable to activation of coagulation system or complement system at the time of blood filtration have been concerned about. For example, during blood filtration, there may be sometimes observed anaphylaxis symptoms such as blood pressure depression, shock symptoms, and dizziness that would be considered to be due to an increase in blood bradykinin level (Takahashi et al., Transfusion, No. 35, p.967 (1995)). Therefore, it has been considered necessary to prevent the activation of blood (coagulation system, complement system, leucocyte system, and platelet system) that would cause the above-described side effects.

25 [0005] That is, when blood components contact the surface of the material, nonspecific adsorption, denaturation and multi-layer adsorption of proteins in the plasma occur and sticking of platelets and activation of coagulation system, complement system and leucocyte system occur. For example, production of bradykinin, a typical example of activation of coagulation system, is known to be triggered by contact activation such as adsorption of coagulation XII factor, which is a plasma protein, on the surface of the filter, denaturation and the like. Therefore, if the damages of blood components at the time of filtration could be prevented, then side effects upon blood transfusion would be decreased.

30 [0006] To prevent such an activation of blood, there has been proposed a leucocyte removing filter that is surface-treated with a copolymer comprising as a main component 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), which is considered to cause less activation of blood components at the time of filtration (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. Hei 5-194243). However, this filter is a blood filter that passes platelets and selectively captures leucocytes. Although reportedly it causes less activation, it cannot be said that the activation of complements is prevented sufficiently.

35 [0007] Furthermore, filters with a surface composed of a homopolymer of a quaternary amine only have high leucocyte removing ability. However, because of their high cation density, they show high degrees of nonspecific adsorption of erythrocyte and plasma proteins so that cells that adhered on the surface of the material show considerable activation (cf. Kataoka et al., Biomaterial, Corona, p. 152 (1999)). This causes problems such as a decrease in filtration rate and increased damage of blood components.

40 [0008] As described above, a blood filter that can remove platelets and leucocytes simultaneously and prevent the activation of blood has been desired.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

50 [0009] Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a novel blood filter unit having high leucocyte and platelet removing ability.

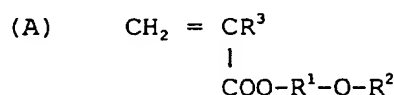
[0010] Another object of the present invention is to provide a surface treating agent for blood filters that have obviated problems of activation of blood components at the time of filtration, which is the disadvantage of the conventional blood filters. That is, the present invention provides a blood filter unit which is excellent in blood compatibility and has good wettability with blood, filtration time property or erythrocyte recovery ratio. The present invention provides a blood filter unit having substantially excellent storage stability of blood preparations after filtration.

55 [0011] As described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open Nos. Hei 5-262656 and Hei 4-152952, generally

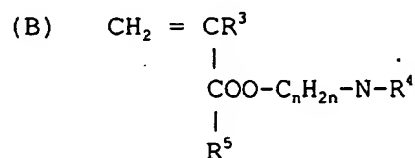
polyalkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and its copolymers are known as materials for medical use having high biocompatibility and antithrombotic activity. That is, when blood is contacted with polyalkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and its copolymers, it has been considered that the activation of blood thereby is low and platelets are difficult to be adsorbed thereon. Therefore, no one has conceived of adsorbing platelets with polyalkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylates.

[0012] This time the inventors of the present invention have made extensive research with a view to developing blood filter materials that can simultaneously remove leucocytes and platelets while preventing activation of blood. As a result, they have found that the above-described objects can be achieved by use of a copolymer of alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate having excellent blood compatibility and an alkylamine ester of acrylic acid having a basic functional group showing low coagulation activity as the site compatible to platelets and leucocytes on the surface of the filter material or as a surface treating agent.

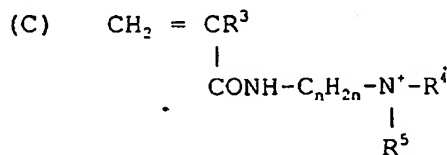
[0013] According to the present invention, there is provided a copolymer, comprising as constituents an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate represented by the following formula A and at least one comonomer selected from the group consisting of copolymers represented by formulae B, C, D and E.



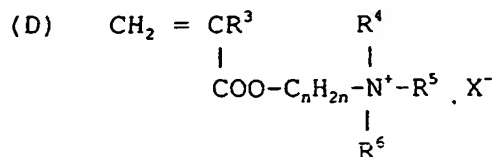
(wherein R<sup>1</sup> is an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R<sup>3</sup> independently represents hydrogen or a methyl group in each formula)



(wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> independently represent hydrogen or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in each formula, n is an integer of 1 to 4 in each formula, and R<sup>3</sup> is as defined above)

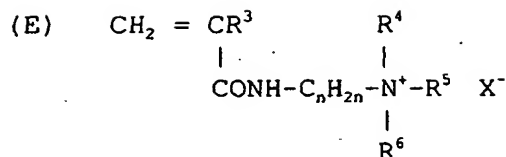


(wherein R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and n are as defined above)



(wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are as defined above, R<sup>6</sup> independently represents hydrogen or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in each formula, n is as defined above, and X<sup>-</sup> independently represents a halogen ion, sulfonic ion or hydrogen

sulfate ion)



(R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are as defined above, n is as defined above, and X<sup>-</sup> is as defined above).

[0014] Here, the "alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms" refers to a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isopropyl group, a n-butyl group, an isobutyl group or t-butyl group, n is an integer of 1 to 4, preferably an integer of 1 to 3.

[0015] The copolymer of the present invention has the ability of adsorbing leucocytes and platelets and has the activity of preventing the activation of blood. The blood filter material surface-treated with the copolymer has high ability of removing leucocytes and high ability of removing platelets and can prevent the production of bradykinin.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] Fig. 1 is the cross sectional view of the filter unit of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The surface of a filter material as used herein refers to the both surfaces of the filter material that contact blood to be treated and/or surface portions of pores in the filter material.

[0018] The copolymer of the present invention is a copolymer of one or more monomer of alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylates represented by the following formula (A) and a comonomer having a basic functional group that is copolymerizable with the monomer.

[0019] The alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylates include methoxymethyl (meth)acrylate, 2-methoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, 2-methoxypropyl (meth)acrylate, methoxybutyl (meth)acrylate, ethoxymethyl (meth)acrylate, ethoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, ethoxypropyl (meth)acrylate, ethoxybutyl (meth)acrylate, propoxymethyl (meth)acrylate, propoxyethyl (meth)acrylate, propoxypropyl (meth)acrylate, propoxybutyl (meth)acrylate, and the like. Here, "(meth)acrylate" stands for acrylate and methacrylate. Among the above monomers, methoxyalkyl (meth)acrylates are preferred from the viewpoints of economy and ease of manipulation. In particular, 2-methoxyethyl (meth)acrylate is preferred.

[0020] With regard to the comonomers having a basic functional group that can copolymerize with alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylates, examples of the basic functional group include primary amino groups, secondary amino groups, tertiary amino groups, quaternary ammonium salts, a pyridyl group, an aziridine group, and an imidazolyl group. Specific comonomers (copolymerizable monomers) of the functional group include the following ones.

[0021] Formula B represents aminoalkyl (meth)acrylates. Specific examples thereof include, for example, (meth)acrylic acid esters such as aminomethyl (meth)acrylate, aminoethyl (meth)acrylate, aminoisopropyl (meth)acrylate, amino-n-butyl (meth)acrylate, N-methylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N-ethylaminoisobutyl (meth)acrylate, N-isopropylaminomethyl (meth)acrylate, N-isopropylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N-n-butylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N-t-butylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dimethylaminomethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dimethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dimethylaminobutyl (meth)acrylate, N-methyl-N-ethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N-methyl-N-butylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-diethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-diethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dipropylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dipropylaminopropyl (meth)acrylate, and N,N-diaminobutylpropyl (meth)acrylate.

[0022] Formula C represents aminoalkyl (meth)acrylamide. Specific examples thereof include, for example, aminomethyl (meth)acrylamide, aminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, aminoisopropyl (meth)acrylamide, amino-n-butyl (meth)acrylamide, N-methylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N-ethylaminoisobutyl (meth)acrylamide, N-isopropylaminomethyl (meth)acrylamide, N-isopropylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N-n-butylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N-t-butylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-dimethylaminomethyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-dimethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-dimethylaminobutyl (meth)acrylamide, N-methyl-N-ethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N-methyl-N-butylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-diethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-diethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-dipropylaminoethyl (meth)acrylamide, N,N-dipropylaminopropyl (meth)acrylamide, N,

N-diaminobutylpropyl (meth)acrylamide and the like.

[0023] Formula D and formula E represent each derivatives and the like obtained by treating the compounds of formula B and formula C with an alkyl halide, an alkyl sulfate or the like to convert them into quaternary ammonium salts.

[0024] Particularly preferred comonomers among the compounds described above are N,N-dialkylaminopropyl (meth)acrylamides corresponding to formula C in which n is 3, which are easy to synthesize on an industrial scale at low costs, and more specifically N,N-dimethylaminopropyl methacrylamide or N,N-dimethylaminopropyl acrylamide. Also, mention may be made of N,N-dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dimethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylate and N,N-diethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate corresponding to formula B in which n is 3. However, the comonomer having a basic functional group that can be used in the present invention is not limited to the above-exemplified monomers. The monomer having a basic functional group may be used singly or two or more monomers may be used in combination.

[0025] These comonomers are used in proportions to alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylates such that the compatibility of the polymer to be obtained to blood is not deteriorated. In the copolymer of the present invention, the alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate is contained in a proportion of 90 to 10% by mole, preferably 80 to 20% by mole, more preferably 60 to 40% by mole. If the proportion of the alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate contained exceeds 90% by mole, the capturing ratio of platelets is too low. On the other hand, if it is below 10% by mole, water solubility increases too much to cause problems in safety and damages to membranes of blood cells are aggravated and the possibility of hemolysis is accompanied so that such copolymers cannot be used as they are.

[0026] The copolymers of the present invention may have a molecular weight of several thousands to several hundreds thousands, preferably 5,000 to 500,000. They may be any of random copolymers, block copolymers and graft copolymers. Copolymerization reaction for producing the copolymers is in itself not particularly limited and known methods such as radical polymerization, ion polymerization, photo polymerization, and polymerization using macromers can be used. Various copolymers thus produced are insoluble in water and when in use as a surface treating agent for filters, any one of the copolymers of the present invention may be used singly or plural copolymers may be used in admixture.

[0027] The blood filter unit of the present invention is a filter unit used for removing leucocytes and platelets from fluid containing platelets and leucocytes and is used for whole blood, human erythrocyte concentrate (MAP), blood plasma and any other leucocytes-containing and/or platelets-containing suspensions the like in the preparation of blood preparations such as erythrocyte preparations and plasma preparations, or in the therapy using the same. The blood filter unit of the present invention can be applied to cell separation filters such as filters for collecting hematopoietic stem cell and filters for recovering platelets.

[0028] The blood filter unit of the present invention is a housing 2 which has at least an inlet tube 7 and an outlet tube 8 and within which a filter material surface-treated with any of the specific copolymers of the present invention as mentioned above is provided. The blood filter unit of the present invention is used to remove leucocytes and platelets from a suspension containing platelets and leucocytes.

[0029] In a preferred embodiment as shown in Fig. 1, the housing 2 comprises a base 22 and a cover 21, which are engaged with each other on their lateral sides thereof. The filter material surface-treated with the copolymer of the present invention is held within the housing 2. Between the housing 2 and the filter material are spaced apart a base support 4 and a cover support 41 in such a manner that the supports 4 and 41 in the housing can provide a suitable liquid flow. The filter material is preferably composed of a two-layered carrier including the main filter material 6 which is surface-treated with the copolymer of the present invention and is located on the downstream side, and a prefilter material 10 which is a coarse carrier located on the upstream side to remove impurities and the like.

[0030] Exemplary types of the filter material for use in the blood filter unit of the present invention include nonwoven fabric, woven fabric, porous material and beads, and the filter material may be formed into a membrane such as porous flat membrane or hollow fiber membrane, a sheet, a tube or other shapes.

[0031] The material used for the filter material is not particularly limited and includes natural polymers such as cotton and hemp celluloses and derivatives thereof, synthetic polymer materials such as nylon, polyolefin, halogenated polyolefin, polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, polyvinylidene fluoride, polyamide, polyimide, polyurethane, polyester, polysulfone, polyethersulfone, poly(meth)acrylate, ethylene-polyvinyl alcohol copolymer, polyacrylonitrile and butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer, and mixtures thereof. Polyurethane, polysulfone and polyethersulfone are preferably used for porous material and polyethylene terephthalate and polybutylene terephthalate are preferably used for nonwoven fabric.

[0032] In the case of nonwoven fabric, the filament used may be a monofilament or a multifilament, or a porous filament or a deformed filament.

[0033] In the case of porous material, the average pore size is in the range of from 1  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $1 \times 10^3$  nm) to 20  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $20 \times 10^3$  nm). If the average pore size is 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or less, the filter tends to be clogged while if it is above 20  $\mu\text{m}$ , the removal rate of leucocytes or platelets decreases to 50% or less.

[0034] When nonwoven fabric is used for the filter material, the nonwoven fabric has preferably an average fiber diameter of not more than 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . If the fiber diameter exceeds this value, it is difficult for the base material to have

a sufficient surface area for filtration.

[0035] When porous beads are used for the filter material, the porous beads have preferably an average particle size of 25  $\mu\text{m}$  to 300  $\mu\text{m}$ . If the average particle size is less than 25  $\mu\text{m}$ , filtration pressure is increased, whereas if the average particle size exceeds 300  $\mu\text{m}$ , sufficiently high filtration efficiency cannot be obtained due to decrease of the surface area per volume.

[0036] The amount of the surface treating agent carried on the filter material is preferably in the range of from 0.1 to 50 mg/g, preferably 0.3 to 30 mg/g.

[0037] The object of the present invention can be achieved by having the copolymer of the present invention carried on the surface of the blood filter described above.

[0038] Alternatively, the blood filter material of the present invention may be obtained by being carried on the copolymer which is obtained by the copolymerizing the alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate represented by formula A with at least one copolymer selected from the group consisting of aminostyrene, N,N-dimethylaminostyrene, N,N-diethylaminostyrene, vinylpyridine, N-methyl-N-vinylpyridine, N-ethyl-N-vinylpyridine, vinylquinoline, ethyleneimine, propyleneimine, N-aminoethylethyleneimine, vinylimidazole, vinylpyrazoline, and vinylpyrazine. Either the filter material of the present invention may be carried on the another copolymer obtained by reacting the resulting copolymer with an alkyl halide, an alkyl sulfate or the like to convert them into quaternary ammonium salts thereof.

[0039] The method for holding the copolymer on the surface of a filter material includes known methods such as a coating method, a graft copolymer using radioactive rays, electron beam and ultraviolet rays, and a method of introducing the copolymer using chemical reaction with functional groups in the base material. Of these, the coating method is practically preferable since the production step is easy to perform. The coating method includes an applying method, a spraying method, a dipping method and the like but is not particularly limited and any of them can be applied.

[0040] For example, the coating treatment by the method of applying the copolymer can be practiced by simple operations such as dipping a filter material in a coating solution having dissolved the copolymer in a suitable organic solvent such as alcohols, chloroform, acetone, tetrahydrofuran or dimethylformamide, removing excessive solution and then air drying. To more firmly fix the copolymer to the filter material, the filter material after the coating may be heated to further increase the adhesion between the filter material and the copolymer.

[0041] The blood filter material having the copolymer of the present invention fixed on the surface thereof exhibits high removal rates for leucocytes and platelets, respectively, but shows less activation of blood components such as an increase in blood bradykinin so that it does not deteriorate the quality of blood after the filtration. The copolymer of the invention can easily control the adsorbability of leucocytes and platelets by suitably changing the composition and ratio of comonomer having a basic functional group. The copolymer contains alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate having excellent compatibility with blood as a component of the copolymer so that it has excellent wettability with blood and can realize a high bleeding rate and filtration rate. Further, the filter unit of the invention has a high erythrocyte recovery rate and causes no hemolysis after the filtration so that it can exhibit excellent long term storage stability of blood.

[0042] The removal rate of leucocytes in human erythrocyte concentrated solution by use of the filter unit of the present invention is 99% or more, particularly 99.5% or more. The platelet removal rate is 99% or more.

[0043] Since the copolymer of the present invention in itself is a material excellent in compatibility with blood, it can be used not only as a blood filter but also as a surface modifier for various medical apparatuses and tools such as blood storage bag, blood circuit, indwelling needle, catheter, guide wire, stent, oxygenator, and dialyzer.

#### EXAMPLES

[0044] Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in detail by examples. However, the present invention is not limited thereto. Examples 1 to 11 relate to production of surface treating agents and Example 12 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2 relate to characteristic tests of blood filter units.

(Example 1)

[0045] To 20 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) (Osaka Organic Chemistry) and 10.3 g of dimethylaminopropylacrylamide (Kojin) was added azobisisobutyronitrile (radical polymerization initiator) (Tokyo Kasei) in an amount of 0.2% by weight based on the total weight of monomers and the mixture was subjected to polymerization in 120 g of 1,4-dioxane (Kanto Chemical) at 80°C for 8 hours. After completion of the polymerization, the reaction mixture was dripped into n-hexane (Kanto Chemical) to form precipitates and the product was isolated. The product was dissolved in acetone (Kanto Chemical) and the solution was dripped into n-hexane and thus purified twice. The purified product was dried under reduced pressure over a whole day. The amine composition (mol%) of the obtained polymer was obtained by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR: This was named surface treating agent 1 (MEA : DMAPAAm = 80 : 20).



(Example 2)

5 [0046] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 1 except that 15 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 12 g of dimethylaminopropylacrylamide (DMAPAAm) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 2 (MEA : DMAPAAm = 60 : 40).

(Example 3)

10 [0047] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 1 except that 20 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 6.5 g of dimethylaminopropylacrylamide (DMAPMAAm) (Aldrich) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 3 (MEA : DMAPMAAm = 80 : 20).

(Example 4)

15 [0048] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 1 except that 15 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 13.1 g of dimethylaminopropylacrylamide (DMAPMAAm) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 2 (MEA : DMAPMAAm = 60 : 40).

(Example 5)

20 [0049] To 20 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 6 g of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (DMAEMA) (Tokyo Kasel) was added in an amount of 0.1% by weight based on the total weight of monomers and the mixture was subjected to polymerization in 120 g of (dimethylformamide) DMF (Kanto Chemical) at 75°C for 8 hours. After completion of the polymerization, the reaction mixture was dripped into n-hexane (Kanto Chemical) to form precipitates and the product was isolated. The product was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran and the solution was dripped into n-hexane and thus purified twice. The purified product was dried under reduced pressure over a whole day. This was named surface treating agent 1 (MEA : DMAEMA = 80 : 20).

(Example 6)

30 [0050] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 5 except that 17 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 13.7 g of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (DMAEMA) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 6 (MEA : DMAEMA = 60 : 40).

(Example 7)

35 [0051] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 5 except that 3.3 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 16.0 g of dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (DMAEMA) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 7 (MEA : DMAEMA = 20 : 80).

(Example 8)

40 [0052] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 5 except that 20 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 7.1 g of diethylaminoethyl methacrylate (DEAEMA) (Wako Pure Chemical Industry) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 8 (MEA : DEAEMA = 80 : 20).

(Example 9)

50 [0053] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 5 except that 15 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 14.3 g of diethylaminoethyl methacrylate (DEAEMA) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 9 (MEA : DEAEMA = 60 : 40).

(Example 10)

55 [0054] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 5 except that 20 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 5.5 g of dimethylaminoethyl acrylate (DMAEA) (Kojin) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 10 (MEA : DMAEA = 80 : 20).

(Example 11)

[0055] The same procedures were repeated as in Example 5 except that 17 g of 2-methoxyethyl acrylate (MEA) and 12.5 g of dimethylaminoethyl acrylate (DMAEA) (Kojin Co., Ltd.) were used as the starting materials to obtain surface treating agent 11 (MEA : DMAEA = 60 : 40).

(Example 12)

[0056] The surface treating agents prepared in Examples 1 to 11 were each dissolved in methanol and each of the solutions was coated on a urethane porous material (Nippon Miractorane E394 POTA, maximum pore size: 10  $\mu$ m, porosity: 85%) and then washed by showering with warm water at 60°C. After drying it, the resulting blood filter material was punched to pieces of a size of 0.6 mm in thickness and 55 mm in diameter. These were assembled in a blood circuit and MAP (human erythrocyte concentrate) was treated in the blood circuit.

[0057] Weights of blood before and after filtration, concentration of leucocytes, and concentration of platelets were calculated using automatic blood cell counter (Sysmex NE-6000, produced by Toa Medical Electronics) and then leucocyte removal ratio and platelet removal ratio were obtained.

$$\text{Leucocyte removal ratio} = (1 - (\text{number of leucocytes after filtration}) / (\text{number of leucocytes before filtration})) \times 100$$

$$\text{Platelet removal ratio} = (1 - (\text{number of platelets after filtration}) / (\text{number of platelets before filtration})) \times 100$$

[0058] The production amount of bradykinin was determined by sampling blood at the time of filtering the blood. Upon measurement, 5 mM 1,1-phenanthroline (Tokyo Kasei) as a bradykinin decomposition inhibitor was added. Table 1 shows relationships of leucocyte removal ratio, platelet removal ratio and bradykinin production amount.

[0059] When blood was filtered, the time in which the blood contacted the filter and bled through it was also measured. Table 2 shows the results. As for the blood bleeding rate, a conventional blood filter composed mainly of HEMA was also tested for comparison.

(Comparative Example 1)

[0060] Non-treated urethane made porous material without coating was attached to a blood circuit similar to that used in Example 11 and MAP was filtered therewith and leucocyte removal ratio, platelet recovery ratio and bradykinin production amount were obtained. Table 1 shows the results.

(Comparative Example 2)

[0061] Homopolymer consisting of poly(2-methoxyethyl acrylate) (PMEA) as a coating polymer was coated on a urethane made porous material in the same manner as in Example 12 to obtain a blood filter and MAP was filtered in a blood circuit therethrough and leucocyte removal ratio, platelet recovery ratio, and ratio of bradykinin production amount to that of non-treated film were obtained. Table 1 shows the results.

Table 1

| Surface treating agent | Leucocyte removal ratio (%) | Platelet removal ratio (%) | Bradykinin production amount (vs. non-treated one) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1 (MEA:DMAPAAm=80:20)  | 99.7                        | 99.4                       | <1/10  |
| 2 (MEA:DMAPAAm=60:40)  | 99.8                        | 99.9                       | <1/10  |

Table 1 (continued)

| Surface treating agent                 | Leucocyte removal ratio (%) | Platelet removal ratio (%) | Bradykinin production amount(vs. non-treated one) |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 3 (MEA:DMAPMAAm=80:20)                 | 99.8                        | 99.7                       | <1/10   |
| 4 (MEA:DMAPMAAm=60:40)                 | 99.9                        | 99.9                       | <1/10   |
| 5 (MEA:DMAEMA=80:20)                   | 99.9                        | 99.9                       | <1/10   |
| 6 (MEA:DMAEMA=60:40)                   | 99.9                        | 100                        | <1/10   |
| 7 (MEA:DMAEMA=20:80)                   | 99.9                        | 100                        | <1/10   |
| 8 (MEA:DEAEMA=80:20)                   | 99.8                        | 99.9                       | - (No measured value)                             |
| 9 (MEA:DEAEMA=80:20)                   | 99.7                        | 99.3                       | <1/10   |
| 10 (MEA:DMAEA=80:20)                   | 99.8                        | 99.9                       | <1/10   |
| Non-treated<br>(Comparative Example 1) | 87.2                        | 18.1                       | 1   |
| PMEA (Comparative<br>Example 2)        | 93.6                        | 3.7                        | 1/3   |

[0062] As will be apparent from Table 1, all the surface treating agents in the above Examples exhibited excellent leucocyte and platelet removing abilities. As for the production amount of bradykinin at the time of filtration, the blood filter material of the invention had a value as low as about 1/10 time or less that of the non-treated filter material of Comparative Example 1. In Comparative Example 2, the production amount of bradykinin at the time of filtration decreased to about 1/3 time or less of that of Comparative Example 1 but the platelet removal ratio was as low as 3.7%.

Table 2,

| Time of bleeding of blood          |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Surface treating agent             | Time (second) |
| Example 1: (MEA:DMAPMAAm=80:20)    | 15            |
| Example 2: (MEA:DMAPMAAm=60:40)    | 17            |
| Example 3: (MEA:DMAPMAAm=80:20)    | 14            |
| Example 4: (MEA:DMAPMAAm=60:40)    | 19            |
| Example 5: (MEA:DMAEMA=80:20)      | 20            |
| Example 6: (MEA:DMAEMA=60:40)      | 22            |
| Example 7: (MEA:DMAEMA=20:80)      | 25            |
| Example 8: (MEA:DEAEMA=80:20)      | 19            |
| Example 9: (MEA:DEAEMA=60:40)      | 22            |
| Example 10: (MEA:DMAEA=80:20)      | 14            |
| Example 11: (MEA:DMAEA=60:40)      | 20            |
| Comparative Example 1: Non-treated | 32            |
| Comparative Example 2: PMEA        | 13            |

[0063] Use of a surface treating agent excellent in blood compatibility as a filter material for removing leucocytes enable one to efficiently remove leucocytes and platelets while suppressing the activation of blood components at the time of filtration to a low level so that effective means are provided in the field of safe and high quality blood preparations and leucocyte removal therapy against autoimmune diseases. The present invention provides a surface treating agent

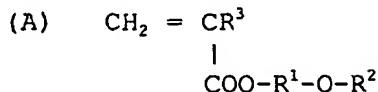
that is very easy to produce and can be applied to blood compatible materials for medical apparatuses.

[0064] As described above, introduction of the copolymer of the present invention in at least a surface portion of the filter material can impart the filter with the above-described blood compatibility to decrease the activation of blood components at the time of filtration. Further, excellent affinity for blood leads to an increase in the characteristic of bleeding of blood through the filter so that filtration time can be shortened. If blood is retained in the filter at the time of filtration, an increased amount of bradykinin is produced. Hence, shortened filtration time will be effective in decreasing the production of bradykinin.

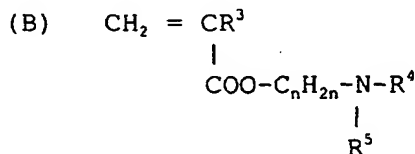
[0065] A copolymer having excellent blood compatibility comprising an alkoxyalkyl (meth)acrylate and a comonomer having a basic functional group, a surface treating agent for blood filter using the same, and blood filter coated with the same on the surface thereof. The copolymer is useful as blood filter material for efficiently removing leucocytes and platelets while preventing damages of blood components at the time of blood filtration to a low level.

#### Claims

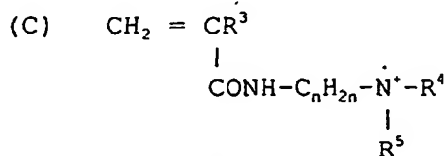
1. A copolymer comprising a monomer represented by formula A and at least one comonomer selected from the group consisting of copolymers represented by formulae B, C, D and E.



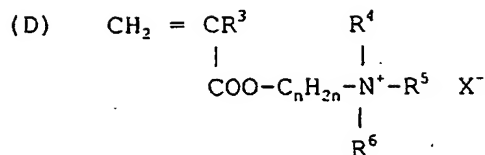
(wherein R<sup>1</sup> is an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R<sup>3</sup> independently represents hydrogen or a methyl group in each formula)



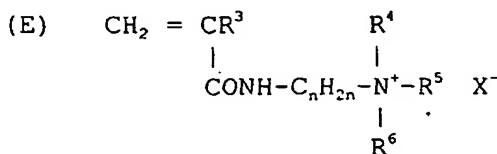
(wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> independently represent hydrogen or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in each formula, n is an integer in each formula, and R<sup>3</sup> is as defined above)



(wherein R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and n are as defined above)

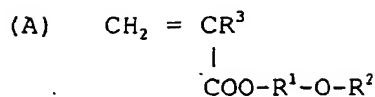


(wherein  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  are as defined above,  $\text{R}^6$  independently represents hydrogen or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in each formula,  $n$  is as defined above, and  $\text{X}^-$  independently represents a halogen ion, sulfonic ion or hydrogen sulfate ion)



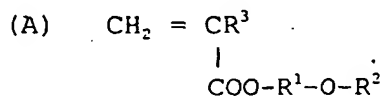
( $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$ ,  $\text{R}^5$ , and  $\text{R}^6$  are as defined above,  $n$  is as defined above, and  $\text{X}^-$  is as defined above).

2. A copolymer according to claim 1, comprising the monomer represented by the formula A in an amount of 10 to 90 mol%.
3. A copolymer according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the monomer represented by the formula A is 2-methoxyethyl (meth)acrylate.
4. A copolymer according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the monomer represented by the formula B is at least one selected from the group consisting of N,N-dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, N,N-dimethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylate, and N,N-diethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate.
5. A copolymer according to claim 1, wherein the monomer represented by the formula C is at least one selected from dimethylaminopropylmethacrylamide and dimethylaminopropylacrylamide.
6. An adsorbent for leucocytes and platelets, comprising the copolymer according to any one of claims 1 to 5.
7. A blood filter unit which comprises a housing having at least an inlet tube and an outlet tube, and a filter material surface-treated with the copolymer according to any one of claims 1 to 5 and located within the housing, and which is used for removing leucocytes and platelets from a suspension containing platelets and leucocytes.
8. A blood filter unit according to claim 7, wherein the filter material comprises polyurethane or polyester as a main component.
9. A method of producing a blood filter comprising coating the copolymer according to any one of claims 1 to 5 to a surface of a blood filter material and heat drying it.
10. A blood filter unit comprising a filter material having on the surface thereof a copolymer comprising a monomer represented by formula A



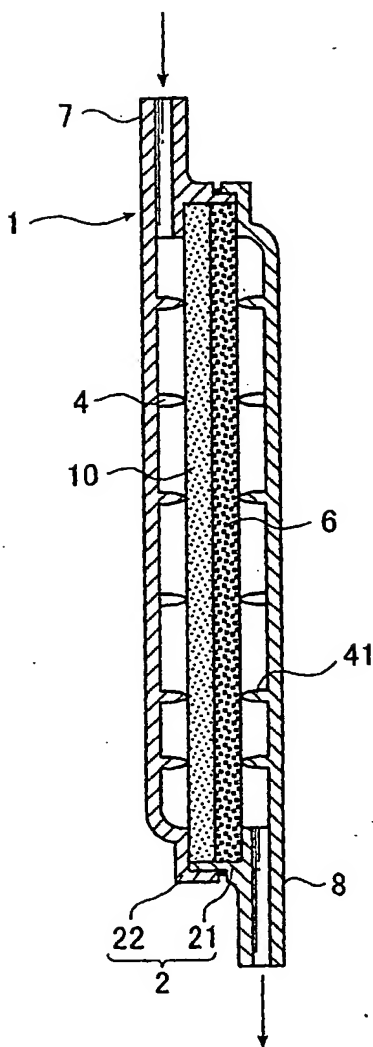
(wherein R<sup>1</sup> is an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R<sup>3</sup> independently represents hydrogen or a methyl group in each formula) and at least one comonomer selected from the group consisting of aminostyrene, N,N-dimethylaminostyrene, N,N-diethylaminostyrene, vinylpyridine, N-methyl-N-vinylpyridine, N-ethyl-N-vinylpyridine, vinylquinoline, ethyleneimine, propyleneimine, N-aminoethylethyleneimine, vinylimidazole, vinylpyrazoline, and vinylpyrazine.

11. A blood filter unit obtained by treating a copolymer comprising a monomer represented by formula A



(wherein R<sup>1</sup> is an alkylene group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, R<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R<sup>3</sup> independently represents hydrogen or a methyl group in each formula) and at least one comonomer selected from the group consisting of aminostyrene, N,N-dimethylaminostyrene, N,N-diethylaminostyrene, vinylpyridine, N-methyl-N-vinylpyridine, N-ethyl-N-vinylpyridine, vinylquinoline, ethyleneimine, propyleneimine, N-aminoethylethyleneimine, vinylimidazole, vinylpyrazoline, and vinylpyrazine, with an alkyl halide or an alkyl sulfate to convert it to a quaternary ammonium salt and then coating a surface of a filter material with the salt.

FIG. 1



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